

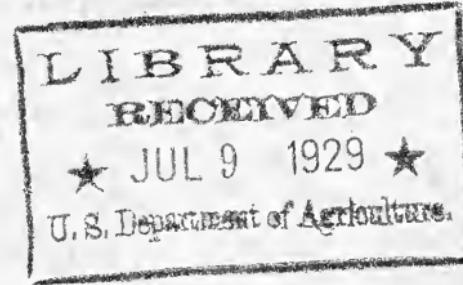
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# PEYTON'S



# PEERLESS PEONIES

1928

GEORGE W. PEYTON  
WINDY HILL GARDENS  
RAPIDAN, VIRGINIA



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GERORE W. PEYTON



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## FOREWORD

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In October, 1918, I planted my first peonies. Baroness Schroefer was the first one planted. Therese was also among the lot. Since then my collection has grown, until it now numbers about two thousand named varieties, which is probably the largest number of named varieties grown by any one in the world. Nearly all of the latest introductions of the most famous hybridizers will be found in my gardens. I annually import all new peonies of merit from foreign countries. The list offered for sale is very small, but very select selections from these varieties. They have been chosen with great care and only after thorough trial in my garden, and can be depended upon to be the very best. Their faults as well as their virtues are noted in the descriptions.

**PRICES.** The prices quoted are as low as can be made, and are subject to no further discount except that six roots of the same variety will be sold for the price of five, and twelve for the price of ten.

**TERMS.** As I cannot go to the expense of keeping books and running accounts, I respectfully request that cash accompany each order. Make all remittances payable to George W. Peyton.

**ORDERS.** Orders will be booked subject to stock being unsold. Refunds will be made promptly for all varieties which cannot be supplied.

**TIME OF SHIPMENT.** Roots will be shipped as soon after September 15 as is practical until the ground freezes, usually about December 15. No roots will be dug in the spring.

**PREPAYMENT.** All orders will be shipped prepaid at my expense, either parcel post or express as may be most convenient to me.

**SIZE OF ROOT.** The prices quoted in this catalogue are for divisions of at least two good eyes, which size has given such universal satisfaction to my customers in the past, and each division will have a well-balanced root system. While I do not recommend them for planting, yet some insist on larger roots, and to meet this demand I shall be glad to furnish one-year-old roots for twice the price of divisions, and two-year-old roots at three times the price of divisions, when these sizes are available. They will generally not be available in the higher priced varieties, singles and Japanese. Divisions are far more economical, and my experience leads me to believe they give better results in the long run than the larger plants.

**SUBSTITUTIONS.** No substitutions will be made unless specially instructed to do so.

**GUARANTEE.** All roots are guaranteed true to name. As mistakes will sometimes occur, I shall always be glad either to replace the root or refund the money for any root which proves

untrue to name. All roots leave my hands in good growing condition. If any are received in damaged condition, it should be reported at once. Any roots not satisfactory must be returned to me at once. I shall not allow refunds for roots not returned. I cannot guarantee results. If reasonable care is used in planting, success is certain.

**THERE ARE NO JAPANESE BEETLES NOR EUROPEAN CORN-BORERS IN MY SECTION,** and so there is no danger from these two very serious pests in roots from my gardens.

### **WHY SHOULD WE PLANT PEONIES?**

We should plant peonies because the peony is the ideal flower for growing in our gardens. It has beautiful flowers of many types. It has a wide range of color. It blooms through a season of from six weeks to two months if a careful selection of varieties is made. Weather conditions probably affect it less than any other flower. It will survive the coldest winter or the hottest summer. It never needs winter protection. It survives wet or dry seasons. It will grow and bloom in spite of the greatest neglect. The blooms last well as cut flowers or on the plant. It is attractive and sightly from the time it puts up its brilliant red shoots in early March or April until killed by frost in the late autumn. It is strong and vigorous in constitution, withstanding the greatest neglect with no apparent injury. It is rarely troubled by either insects or disease. Its cultural requirements are of the simplest. Many are fragrant to a remarkable degree. Its price is within the reach of all. It is the most economical flower to buy. Its cost varies from fifty cents to two hundred dollars a root, yet the most beautiful varieties grown may nearly all be bought for less than five dollars, and many even as low as fifty cents. Unlike most flowers, the value of the peony increases year by year. Few ever die. After ten years, the original investment in most flowers will show a loss, often a total one. The peony has just reached its prime at ten years old, and the original investment will have increased at least tenfold in value.

### **WHERE SHOULD WE PLANT PEONIES?**

**SITUATION.** Peonies should be planted in full sun or where they will be shaded only a part of each day. They should be far enough away from trees or shrubs so that the roots of the peonies will not have to fight the roots of the trees or shrubs for their living. The ground should be well drained. They will not stand wet feet nor water standing over nor around them at any time.

**SOIL.** They like a rather heavy, well-drained soil best, though they will grow and bloom in any soil, sand, loam, or clay. Any good garden soil will grow good peonies. Plant them in the very best soil at your command and you will not be disappointed. They may be planted as single specimens, in hedges, or in beds or borders, either with or without other flowers. Peonies should never be planted where peonies were before unless the soil is entirely renewed.

### **WHEN SHOULD WE PLANT PEONIES?**

**FALL.** Peonies should be planted in the fall at any time after the foliage begins to die until the ground gets so hard

frozen that it cannot be worked. This is usually from the middle of September until the middle of December in Virginia. The roots are dormant at this time and can be handled with less danger of damage than at any other time.

**SPRING.** Peonies may be planted with good results in the spring, provided the roots can be procured before they have started into active growth. They should have been dug the previous fall and kept in storage until spring. It is very hard to dig peonies in the spring without great damage to the roots, and it should never be done unless in an emergency. If absolutely necessary, they may be moved at any time with success if the person doing the moving knows what he is about.

## HOW SHOULD WE PLANT PEONIES?

**PREPARATION.** Keeping in mind the fact that peonies are always planted for permanent results and not for temporary effect, the preparation should be of the best. The ground should be dug or trenched as deeply as possible from fifteen to thirty-six inches—the deeper the better. Fill in to within six inches of the top with the best soil obtainable, thoroughly mixed with about one-fourth its bulk of well-rotted manure, if it is obtainable. If not, a very liberal amount of bone meal may be mixed in instead. Then fill to about six inches above the level of the bed with the good soil without the manure. This will allow for settling. Bone meal may be mixed with this top layer if desired. A pound or two to each root is about right. Also, if the soil is inclined to be acid, lime or ground limestone should be used to sweeten the soil at about the same rate as the bone meal. Just as good results will be had from the shallower prepared beds as from the deeper, provided proper feeding is done in after years. This preparation should be done as long before planting time as possible. If it can be done one or two years before, so much the better, then the beds should be sown to cover crops and these turned under as often as possible. This will provide the much-needed humus.

**SPACING.** Peonies should be planted at least three feet each way when in beds or borders, and four is better. In hedges, two feet will probably be sufficient. With other flowers, they should be three feet from strong growing, deep-rooted plants. Annuals and shallow-rooted plants may be much closer. Give all a chance to grow. Do not smother them.

**DEPTH.** Normally, peonies should be planted with their eyes just about two inches below the surface of the bed when it has settled to its proper depth.

**HANDLING.** When your ground has been prepared long enough beforehand for it to have settled to its normal depth, dig a hole large enough to hold the roots without bending. Place the roots so that the eyes will be just about two inches below the surface, fill in around the roots very carefully with soil that is free from any manure at all. Be sure you do not break or injure the eyes. They are very brittle and easily broken. When the eyes are just covered and the ground has been well packed and firmed and all voids certainly filled with earth, pour in about a gallon of water. Let this sink in, and then fill the hole about three inches above the natural level without packing the soil. If no fertilizer has been used in preparing the beds, a handful of

bone meal, or some of the various prepared fertilizers now so common, may be spread over the firmed earth before it is finally filled to the proper level. Do not let the roots touch this fertilizer. If the beds are newly prepared and have not had time to sink to the proper level, plant the eyes just about even with the surface and mound the dirt up to a height of six or more inches above the level. It will sink to about the proper level.

## HOW SHOULD WE CARE FOR OUR PEONIES?

**FIRST WINTER.** If we have soil that is subject to winter heaving, we should cover our peonies with a light layer of leaves, hay or something similar, which should be removed very early in the spring. If this covering is not used, we should watch our plants, and if the eyes show above ground they should be pressed back into place and covered with several inches of dirt. Exposure of the eyes will usually kill them. After the first winter they should have no winter protection of any kind. They do not need it and it is injurious to them.

**SPRING.** Remember that all your peonies will not come up the same day. They will begin in Virginia about the first of March, or maybe a little before in some sections, and continue until some time in April, according to the variety. Do not dig down to see if the root is living. It will come in its own good time. Peony roots and eyes are just about as brittle as glass, and if they are broken damage results. The new shoots are never in exactly the same place as the old ones, and it is dangerous to try and find them underground. It is usually best to wait until they show above ground before any cultivation is undertaken. After that they should be thoroughly cultivated, and if you wish bone meal, old rotted manure or some of the new plant fertilizers worked into the soil away from the crown.

**CULTIVATION.** While peonies will grow and bloom with little or no care, yet for the best results they should be cultivated at frequent intervals during the spring and summer. The weeds and grass should be kept down and the ground thoroughly stirred to a depth of two or three inches, being careful not to go down deep enough to break the roots.

**WATER.** Peonies need an abundance of water from the time they come up until they bloom, and if nature does not provide it we should. They should be thoroughly soaked and not just sprinkled. They also need water when they are making their eyes for next year's growth, and if we have severe dry spells they should get enough water to prevent them from wilting badly. Give them four or five gallons per plant and wait a week or ten days before watering again. The ground crust should be broken as soon as possible after watering as otherwise your work will be in vain.

**FERTILIZING.** If your ground was well enriched before planting, your peonies will need little fertilizing for several years. However, if you wish a handful or two of bone meal or a good garden fertilizer may be dug in around them at any time it may be convenient. Well-rotted manure may also be used, provided it is kept away from the crown of the plant; and this is true of all fertilizer.

**CUTTING.** When cutting the flowers, always leave two good leaves, and four is better, to each stalk. It is best not to cut all

the flowers from one plant, but leave some, pinching off the old blooms when they have faded. The flowers should be cut while it is cool as they last much longer than when cut in the heat of the day. They preserve their colors better when cut before they are open—just when they begin to show color or the first petal loosens and brought into a cool, dark place and allowed to open in water. The very full double varieties should be left until they have opened about half way. To keep their colors from being faded by the sun, protect them with half-pound paper bags put on just as they are about to open. Cut them when the bloom feels soft to pressure. The bags must be put on when the bud is perfectly dry. If any moisture is inside the bud will turn brown and dry up.

**DISBUDDING.** If you wish large blooms, pinch off all the lateral buds when they are about the size of a small pea. Pinch them as far from the main stem as possible to prevent injury to the stem and so to the main flower. But do not disbud all the flowers on each plant. Leave some to mature the lateral bloom and you will get a very much longer season of bloom and many very fine flowers you would otherwise not have. If very large flowers are desired, just after the shoots have come up in spring, cut out about half of them, leaving the most promising ones. Two or more leaves should be left on the shoots cut out. This will throw most of the strength of the plant in the flowers left.

**PRUNING.** Never cut your peonies down to the ground after they have finished blooming. They may be cut back to a uniform height and all dead blooms and seed pods removed, unless you wish to plant the seed. In the fall, after the foliage dies, cut the stalks off just at the ground and burn them. This prevents disease.

**MULCHING.** After the first winter, never place any kind of a mulch over the crowns of your peonies. Manure may be placed between the plants, provided it is kept away from the crowns.

**DISEASES.** Peonies are little subject to disease. Botrytis sometimes attacks the buds and stems. They turn black and die. Cut off the diseased portion down to healthy parts and burn. Crown rot sometimes may kill a plant. If any plant shows signs of dying, dig it at once. Cut away all diseased portions of the crown and treat with semesan, or a solution of bichloride of mercury, one teaspoonful to seven gallons of water, and plant again and the trouble will disappear. Treatment of the roots before they are planted in this way is a good preventative. Spraying when the shoots first appear above ground in the spring and again after they are a foot high with a solution made by dissolving half a pound of rock lime and a pound of bluestone (copper sulphate) to fifty gallons of water, will prevent botrytis to a large degree. This spray will not discolor the foliage. Some plants are affected by nematodes, knots appearing on the young roots, caused by a very small worm known as a nema. These can only be killed by the hot-water treatment. The roots should be immersed in hot water, kept at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit, for thirty minutes. The growth of some varieties seems little affected by nematodes, but others are much dwarfed and sometimes they die or put up only very small shoots about two to four inches high. The hot-water treatment is compulsory for narcissus, and it is probable that any one having valuable peony plants affected may have them treated at very small ex-

pense by any narcissus grower. Root gall is a disease that affects some plants. The roots end in stubs and the plants make little bloom. There is no known cure for this. If the growth of the plant is seriously affected by this, dig and burn the plant.

**INSECTS.** Peonies are little troubled with insects. Ants crawl over the buds to get the honey. They may spread botrytis, if there is any. Clean cultivation is the best remedy for them. And burning all old growth in the fall to prevent botrytis is always to be practiced. Rose bugs eat the late-blooming flowers, but do little perceptible damage. Catch and kill them. All very double late-blooming peonies are very apt to have their blooms killed by thrips. The buds will begin to open well when they turn brown and die. The loose-built flowers usually open in spite of the thrips. Nicotine sprays, volk and any spray recommended for thrip may be tried. It will be a great thing if we find this can be controlled, for then the late bloomers will be available to us as well as to our more favored friends in the North who do not have this to contend with. Cutworms sometimes cut down the stalks when they first come up. If you see any signs of them, look for them under the clods near the plant, and kill them. Poison bran or sweet potatoes may be put out for them.

## WHAT RESULTS MAY WE EXPECT FROM OUR PEONIES?

**THE FIRST YEAR.** Peonies will grow from six inches to two feet high the first year, according to the variety and strength of the root. They will rarely put up as many stalks as they had eyes. Don't be discouraged if only one stalk comes the first year. They will usually make an effort to bloom. This should be discouraged for the future good of the plant. Few of us have the moral courage to pull off the buds from our plants as we usually are very anxious to see what they look like. If you let them bloom, do not let more than one bloom mature to a plant, and cut that with as short a stem as possible just as soon as it opens. The first bloom is often not representative. It may bloom single on a variety that is full double. Do not judge your plant by the first-year bloom. Wait until the second year.

**THE SECOND YEAR.** You should have some good blooms from your peonies the second year, though very often if you let them bloom the first year they will not bloom the second. They should also have about double the number of stems they had the first year. They will be taller than the first year, though not usually their full height. Sometimes a small root will show no increase.

**THE THIRD YEAR.** This year should show your plants at their first really good blooming season. They should also reach full maturity of height this year. They should have about three times as many stems as the first year. After this year they will not increase so rapidly, but their blooms should not deteriorate for many years. There are a few varieties which may not reach maturity until the fourth year. But if they do not bloom well then they should be dug, divided and reset, or if found diseased, the trouble gotten rid of.

## WHAT SIZE ROOT SHOULD WE PLANT?

A great deal has been written on the size of root we should plant. I have planted roots of every size and age, and many of them. I have planted one-eye divisions, two-eye divisions, three-eye divisions, and more, also one-year plants and two-year plants, even three and four-year plants. I have planted eyes with no roots, and roots with no eyes, and they have all grown—except the last. It is useless to plant a root if it has no crown material attached, except of the officinalis varieties, which will throw eyes just like potatoes. I see no advantage in planting anything but divisions, and a two or three-eye division will give you the best results in the long run. There is little difference between them. The main thing is to have an adequate root system to support the eyes, and you have a far better chance with a two or three-eyed division than any other. It is almost impossible to dig even a one-year-old plant without breaking off a large proportion of its roots. We can usually cut a division that will have good roots and sufficient attached, but we certainly cannot put back the roots we break off a one-year plant or a two-year one, so these larger sizes must be planted without the root system they had when dug, and so necessarily the eyes do not have the required roots to properly nourish them, and so have a setback from which they may take a year or two to recover. So I recommend divisions and small ones. They are the most economical and give the best results.

## WHAT VARIETIES OF PEONIES SHOULD WE PLANT?

Always plant the best you can for your money. For those who are just starting, I advise you to select your varieties from the Peerless list and you cannot go wrong. Decide how many peonies you wish to plant, how much money you wish to put into them, what colors you wish, and what types, whether single, Japanese or double, and how many of each type, and then select your varieties accordingly. Always remember that one plant of a very fine variety like Kelway's Glorious or Therese will give you more genuine pleasure if you are planting for the beauty of the flower than a dozen poorer varieties. If you are planting for a show of color only and the beauty of the individual flower is a secondary consideration, buy the cheaper varieties. Where landscape effects are desired, varieties must be selected which have good, strong stems and do not lie down on the ground under the weight of bloom. Of course, with proper supports, most peonies may be made to hold up their heads. Due regard must also be had to season of bloom. A good planting will have early, mid-season and late varieties. However, in choosing late varieties, we should be sure they will be good bloomers here in Virginia, as many late ones are destroyed by thrips and rarely make good blooms. All bad doers are noted in the descriptions. The earliest to bloom are the Wittmanniana hybrids like Avant Garde Messagere, Le Printemps, Russii Major, and then come the tenuifolia single and double, then the officinalis varieties, and last the chinensis varieties. By making a judicious selection, we may have peonies in bloom for nearly two months.

## TREE PEONIES

Tree peonies, or peonies which make a shrubby growth and do not die to the ground each winter, are very early flowering. There are very few to be obtained in this country. I hope to have a collection of these in the near future.

### GENERAL REMARKS

**COLOR.** Peonies come in many different shades of color. There are the pure white, white shaded pink or yellow, white spotted red or edged red, all shades of pink, from the very palest to the very darkest, and many shades of red. Nearly all pinks and reds have some purple in them. There are no all yellow peonies except *paeonia lutea*, which is a tree peony, and its hybrids. The herbaceous peonies have in some cases very brilliant yellow in the collar, but none in the guard petals. There is no blue peony, though several reds have bluish tints.

**TYPES.** There are several different types of blooms. First, we have the singles, which have one row of broad guard petals and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens. The semi-double have two or more rows of guard petals and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens. The Japanese have one or more rows of guard petals and a center of petaloïds, which are the stamens, which have changed more or less towards petals. They never bear pollen, and the hairs which support the stamens in the singles have become thickened and are either yellow or the color of the guards. The yellow of the stamens usually appears as a narrow line on these petaloïds, and especially on their tips. Next comes the anemone type in which the petaloïds of the Japs have become narrow petals. In the crown type there is a row of broad guard petals, then the narrow petals of the collar, which may be a different color from the guards, and frequently shows yellow shadings, and then in the center a tuft of broad petals, called the crown, generally the same color as the guards, often heavily blotched red. The globular type is the one usually known as the bomb type, which name has now been discarded. These have the wide guard petals and a center of narrower petals which form a ball or globe. The rose type has all petals, guards, collar and crown equally broad and may have some pollen-bearing stamens interspersed.

**FRAGRANCE.** Many peonies have very delightful fragrance. As a general rule, the whites and light pinks have the most agreeable odor, while the singles and reds are many times rather disagreeable. Some peonies have a true rose fragrance, some a honey odor, others like spices. Kelway's Glorious has the true rose fragrance probably to a greater extent than any. Edulis superba is a close second. Philippe Rivoire is a red that has this same fragrance.

**PRICES.** The price of a peony has no reference to its beauty. It is determined solely by the plentifullness of the stock of that variety. There are just as good peonies in the fifty-cent class as there are in the fifty-dollar class, though as a matter of fact the newer peonies are nearly all of outstanding beauty.

**RATINGS.** The figures given in front of the name of each variety indicate the comparative standing of that variety on a basis of ten as perfect. These ratings are in the main very reliable and are good guides to follow. However, again we in the

South must beware of the high-rated late varieties. These ratings were established by ballot of the members of the American Peony Society. Where no rating is given, the variety is too new to have its rating established.

### HOW TO REACH WINDY HILL GARDENS

Rapidan, Va., is on the main line of the Southern Railway, eighty miles south of Washington, D. C. All local trains stop here. Orange is six miles south, and all day express trains of the Southern and C. and O. railways stop there. Cars may be easily obtained for the short ride to Windy Hill. Those who come in their own cars from the north should come either by Warrenton, Culpeper or Fredericksburg. Directions may be obtained at these places for coming to Rapidan. Those from the south, east or west should come by Gordonsville and Orange, and from there to Rapidan. A sign on the road just a few yards from the Orange County end of the bridge across the Rapidan River at Rapidan will show the proper direction to Windy Hill Gardens.

**VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME**, though as peonies are the only flowers grown, there is little of interest except in peony time, usually from the tenth to the end of May.

### GARDEN MAGAZINES

There are a number of good garden magazines published at various prices. Our old friend the Garden and Home Builder has ceased publication under that name, but will appear, beginning with October as, The American Home; subscription price, \$1.00. The Flower Grower (price, \$2.00) is also a fine magazine. Home Acres is the official organ of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association and is \$1.50 a year. Horticulture is the organ of the Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts horticultural societies, and is \$1.00 a year, or if you are a member of any one of these organizations the subscription is included with the membership. Better Homes and Gardens, from the Middle West, is a very fine magazine; price, 60c a year. Garden Flowers is a new magazine for 50c a year.

Last, I shall mention one that all lovers of flowers in Virginia at least should subscribe for, and that is Garden Gossip, the official organ of the garden clubs of Virginia. All who are interested in peonies should know that it carries a page on peonies in every issue. Its price is \$1.00 a year.

I shall be glad to handle your subscription to any of these periodicals. Let me urge you to send for a sample copy of Garden Gossip if you are not a subscriber. I shall be glad to send a number free to any who may desire it, provided the request is sent at once.

### THE PEONY ARTICLE IN THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

The Ladies' Home Journal for September had a very fine article on The Modern Peony, by Mr. Harry F. Little, the president of the American Peony Society and active head of the Indian Spring Farms. This article was illustrated in color by W. O. Floing from flowers grown in my garden and shipped to the

artist in the bud state. They were posed by Messrs. Floing and Little and photographed in colors. While the colors were not exact in many instances, yet it was the best that could be done with the three-color process of photography. The pictures themselves were very fine.

### THE AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

This is an invitation to all lovers of the peony to join the organization which is especially devoted to its improvement. Four bulletins full of matter interesting to those who like peonies are published each year. The annual dues are three dollars, and may be sent to me or forwarded direct to W. W. Cook, treasurer of the American Peony Society, Clinton, Iowa.

### THE NEW PEONY MANUAL

This book, gotten up by the American Peony Society, will soon be available to the public. It will have a complete list of all peonies in commerce, accurate descriptions of varieties, articles on their culture from authorities in all sections of the country, and will be a very valuable addition to the library of any flower lover. Price to members of the American Peony Society, \$5.00; to others, \$6.00.

### VARIETIES OFFERED IN THIS CATALOGUE

The Peerless list is composed of the very best peonies for general planting that can be found. All varieties do well everywhere, except as noted. This is placed first. Next comes the general list of double varieties, which contains the cream of the old and the very new. Then we have the Singles and the Japanese. These latter are very scarce everywhere and orders for them are very liable to be sent back, so please let them come as early as possible so that there will be few disappointments. If I am sold out of any variety, I shall endeavor to obtain it from the best source of supply where the variety is available and so not have a disappointed customer. Any variety not listed can usually be supplied.

## THE PEERLESS PEONIES

This list includes those varieties which have been found by actual experience in my garden to be the very best in the world. They are all good growers, free bloomers and well suited to our conditions, except in a few instances where their faults are noted in the descriptions. This list will be added to as the newer varieties prove their worth. Nearly all are varieties of moderate price. Any variety in this list may be ordered with the assurance that you will have the very best grown.

**8.5 ADOLPH ROUSSEAU** (Dessert & Mechin 1890).....\$1.25

One of the best reds which blooms in mid-season. A tall grower with good stems. It has a habit of blooming almost single, semi-double and full-double on the same plant at the same time. Very attractive.

**8.7 ALBATRE or AVALANCHE** (Crousse 1886).....\$0.75

A very beautiful white with very faint edging of red on the central petals. Blooms in late mid-season, rose type. Growth tall and vigorous, holding up the large blooms well. It sometimes fails to bloom. The varieties are identical.

**ALICE HARDING** (Lemoine 1923).....\$75.00

This is a very beautiful creamy white which is decidedly tinted pink on the outer petals when it begins to open. It is too new to be rated, but the introducer claims that it is better than Le Cygne, which is the highest rated peony in the world. In my garden it is certainly a much better peony than Le Cygne, though not so good as Kelway's Glorious. It lacks the fragrance of the latter. It blooms in late mid-season. Its growth is all that could be desired, moderately tall and holding up its blooms perfectly. It is similar to Solange, but rather lighter in color.

**9.0 BARONESS SCHROEDER** (Kelway) .....\$1.00

This is the first peony I bought under name. It is a very fine white, which is overlaid with a sheen of pink or lavender, which is very beautiful. It makes a large bloom of rose type and comes in late mid-season. It has delightful fragrance. Its growth is medium tall and upright.

**8.6 CHERRY HILL** (Thurlow 1915).....\$5.00

A very tall upright peony of brilliant red, which makes it a prominent object in the landscape. It blooms very early. The blooms are not large.

**8.7 CLAIRE DUBOIS** (Crousee 1886) .....\$1.00

This is a large, medium pink peony which blooms in mid-season. It is frequently of such outstanding beauty that it is hard to beat. Medium height.

**8.1 COURONNE D'OR** (Calot 1870).....\$0.50

The name of this peony means Crown of Gold, and is gotten from the ring of golden stamens which give a golden light to the

flower. It is a peony of medium height which blooms late. It is a very fine variety.

**7.8 DUC DE WELLINGTON (Calot 1859)**.....\$0.50

This is one of the older varieties which is very good. It is a tall grower with a bending stem which bears large white blooms tinted cream and sometimes pink. It blooms in mid-season.

**8.1 DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS (Calot 1856)**.....\$0.50

A fine white, tinted cream and green at the heart. It has only a fair stem and blooms in mid-season.

**7.6 EDULIS SUPERBA (Lemon 1824)**.....\$0.50

This variety is one of the very early pinks. It is indispensable on that account. It is a tall grower with good stems, and its true rose fragrance is delightful. Its color is a dark pink. It is especially beautiful in the bud and half-open stage. When fully open it sometimes has a rather ragged appearance.

**8.6 EUGENIE VERDIER (Calot 1864)**.....\$1.00

This is one of the most satisfactory peonies grown. It has tall stems which are gracefully bending. Its blooms are very large rose type and it is hydrangea pink in color of an even shade throughout. It is much better than Eugene Verdier with which it is often confused.

**8.4 FELIX CROUSSE (Crousse 1881)**.....\$0.75

The standard red for many years. It has tall bending stems which bear large bomb-shaped flowers of excellent substance. It blooms in late mid-season.

**9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA (Miellez 1851)**.....\$0.50

This is the best known peony in the world. It is an early bloomer of pure white with the central petals more or less spotted red. It has very large rose type blooms borne on tall bending stems. It has been the standard white for over seventy-five years and it still ranks among the best.

**9.1 FRANCES WILLARD (Brand 1907)**.....\$2.50

This is an American peony of outstanding excellence. It makes tall, strong stems and bears blooms of rose type which are very large. Its color is white, sometimes marked with red. It shows some stamens. A peony of great merit and deserving of a place in any garden.

**8.3 GIGANTEA (Calot 1860)**.....\$1.00

This peony's correct name is Lamartine, but as there is another one of the same name, American growers generally use Gigantea as it suits it so well. Its blooms are immense, of full rose type, which come on stems that seldom are able to hold the bloom well off the ground. Its color is verging on dark pink. It has good fragrance. It always sells by its bloom, but it will lie down on the ground.

**8.7 JAMES KELWAY (Kelway 1900)**.....\$1.50

One of the most satisfactory peonies grown. It bears large, white blooms, full rose type, tinted with pink on tall, strong stems. The outer petals are creamy white and pure white in the

center. It sometimes remains about three-quarters open for a long time, and is very beautiful. It blooms in mid-season. Some like its fragrance, some do not.

**7.9 JEANNE D'ARC or 7.3 GOLDEN HARVEST.....\$0.50**

This is an example of two peonies which are so exactly alike in almost every respect as to be practically identical, being produced by two growers widely separated from each other. The first was introduced by Calot in 1858, and the second by Rosefield in 1900. They are very beautiful peonies of crown type. The guard petals are light pink in color, and the collar is of narrow, yellow petals, from the center of which rises a crown of pink with red blotches. Sometimes the broad pink petals are intermingled with the yellow-collar petals. These varieties have a very decided charm for all who see them.

**9.2 JEANNOT (Dessert 1918).....\$10.00**

This is probably the very best late pink peony. It has strong, tall stems which bear very beautifully tinted blooms of a light lavender pink. It is not yet plentiful enough to sell at a popular price. It is worth its price, though.

**8.9 JUBILEE (Pleas 1911).....\$2.00**

One of the most celebrated peonies in America. It bears immense large white flowers, tinted pink on first opening, on very tall stems which never are strong enough to bear the weight of the flowers. The flowers are of a feathery appearance, which makes them very beautiful. As a show flower it has few superiors. Give it support and grow it, and you will not regret your purchase.

**8.6 JUDGE BERRY (Brand 1901).....\$5.00**

Of the very early blooming pink peonies, this is probably the largest and finest. It greatly resembles Eugenie Verdier, but blooms much earlier. It has tall, strong stems, and its color is light hydrangea pink.

**8.8 KARL ROSEFIELD (Rosefield 1908).....\$1.50**

If you are looking for red peonies, this is one of the very best in the list. It has good strong stems of medium height, which bear splendid blooms of brilliant dark red, full rose type in mid-season.

**9.8 KELWAY'S GLORIOUS (Kelway 1909).....\$10.00**

In looking back over the peony seasons as they come and go, this peony invariably stands out above all others as the best peony in the world. It has every characteristic which goes to make up a perfect peony. It has strong upright stems which hold up well the immense glistening white blooms. Its fragrance is very strong of the true rose odor. It blooms every year regardless of weather conditions. Practically every stem makes a bloom. It has always bloomed on very small plants with me. It increases well also with me. No one can go wrong in buying this peony. Though introduced in 1909, it has never become plentiful enough to sell at a low price, and it will probably stay around the present price for many years. The buds are streaked red on the outside, though this is rarely apparent on the open flower. It is most appropriately named Glorious, for this is the word which comes to your lips on seeing it in bloom.

**9.1 LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF (Kelway 1902).....\$2.00**

The name Long Lost Peony has been applied to this because for some years the true variety disappeared from view, and it was thought to be lost, but was found growing in the garden of my friend, Mr. W. L. Gumm, of Remington, Indiana, who had imported it direct from Kelway. It is rather a dwarf grower which bears in early mid-season flowers of light pink fading to white, which are often semi-double, though on well-established plants they are frequently full double. The side buds develop a day or two later than the central buds, very charming semi-double blooms of a light pink, which add very much to its attractiveness. It is a variety which invariably pleases and one which every good garden should have.

**9.9 LE CYGNE (Lemoine 1907).....\$6.00**

This is the highest rated peony in existance, and when one sees a perfect bloom of it one cannot doubt that it might well be thought the best. While in this section it sometimes fails to open its blooms well, yet this year it was exceptionally good, and at the Boston Show of the American Peony Society it was seen in all its glory. While I have had perfect blooms only occasionally, I am inclined to think that on mature plants there will be few failures. Mrs. Floyd Harris has bloomed it as perfectly as they do anywhere. Its color is of the purest creamy white; its season is early, and it is a plant of perfect habit—strong, upright grower, medium height, with very fine dark green foliage and delightful fragrance. The petals are arranged with great regularity and overlap like the feathers on a swan, hence its name.

**9.0 LONGFELLOW (Brand 1907).....\$3.00**

A most brilliant red which blooms in mid-season on good stems of medium height. One of the best reds grown.

**8.1 MADAME CALOT (Miellez 1856).....\$0.50**

This is a very sure blooming light pink peony which fades to almost white. It is tall, strong and of the best value. It blooms mid-season.

**7.9 MADAME CROUSSE (Calot 1866).....\$0.50**

A late blooming pure white peony of outstanding merit. Tall and upright in growth, it makes an excellent addition to any garden.

**7.9 MADAME DE VERNEVILLE (Crousse 1885).....\$0.50**

This peony, of very decided charm, bears its bomb-shaped blooms of white, exquisitely tinted pink, on rather bending stems quite early in the season. It is excellent value.

**7.9 MADAME DUCEL (Mechin 1880).....\$1.00**

A peony that looks like a large pink chrysanthemum. It is bomb-shaped with good stems of medium height and blooms in mid-season. It is very similar to Mons. Jules Elie, but not so large nor so tall with me. These peonies always strike the eye by their form and color.

**8.9 MADAME EMILE LEMOINE (Lemoine 1899).....\$1.50**

When the subject of fine peonies and those of outstanding merit is discussed, this peony will always have a place as one of

the best. It is a tall strong-stemmed peony of beautiful habit, which bears very large white blooms overlaid with a pink sheen in late mid-season. They are often so fine that few peonies can equal them. Mr. Wister, of Philadelphia, says it is the best, bar none.

**9.4 MADAME JULES DESSERT (Dessert 1909).....\$3.00**

This is one of those delicately tinted peonies of such rare beauty that they must be seen to be appreciated. It is white with tints of pink and salmon at the base of the petals, which give the flower a beauty that is indescribable. It should be cut in the bud stage and opened in the house or protected by paper bags from the direct rays of the sun, to keep the delicate tints from fading out. It blooms in late mid-season.

**8.5 MARIE LEMOINE (Calot 1869).....\$1.00**

This peony blooms very late in the season, and when it does bloom it makes such glorious big white cream-tinted blooms that we can pardon its habit of blooming only once or twice in four or five years. It is rather dwarf in growth. Do not buy it unless you are willing to wait and put up with its capriciousness. It is well worth waiting for.

**9.2 MONSIEUR JULES ELIE (Crousse 1888).....\$1.00**

One of the most spectacular blooms among peonies. Very large bomb of a pleasing shade of light hydrangea pink, making a flower that takes the eye of every beholder. It has a stem that cannot hold up the bloom. All who see it wish to have it regardless of its fault.

**8.8 MONSIEUR MARTIN CAHUSAC (Dessert 1899).....\$2.50**

This is undoubtedly the darkest red of any peony. Grows moderately tall with good stems. The blooms are not very large and usually show many stamens. It blooms in mid-season. Very showy. Men always like it.

**9.3 MRS. EDWARD HARDING (Shaylor 1918).....\$12.50**

Several years ago Mrs. Edward Harding offered a prize for the best peony shown at the American Peony Society Show, and this variety was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars. For many years it sold at that price for a single division. The demand was so great that dealers cut it into very small divisions and divided it so frequently that it lost its vitality and produced very poor blooms. However, it fortunately is a very vigorous grower, and so the demand was finally met and growers were able to let their stock reach the proper age before dividing, and so it has this year come back into its own and has been seen in splendid form at almost every show. It is a full double rose type, pure white peony, with no markings of any kind. On mature plants it has very large blooms borne up well on good strong stems. It is an early bloomer. It was formerly rated at 9.9, but this rating was reduced while it was being so severely divided. It will probably be rated well up towards the first rating when a new symposium is taken. This is one of the most beautiful of peonies and deserves a place in every representative garden.

**8.5 OCTAVIE DEMAY (Calot 1867).....\$1.00**

If you are looking for dainty coloring and form in a peony,

you will usually find it in this peony. Its coloring is pink and white, and it blooms rather early on dwarf-growing plants. It is very popular.

**9.2 PHILIPPE RIVOIRE (Riviere 1911).....\$10.00**

The best red peony grown. A medium tall grower with strong stems which bear buds that look as if they would dry up and blow away in the next stiff breeze, but they almost invariably develop into blooms of about six inches in diameter of a very fine dark red, which look and, what is more to the point, smell like big red hybrid perpetual roses. This peony is very scarce. It blooms in late mid-season.

**9.00 PHYLLIS KELWAY (Kelway 1908).....\$10.00**

The large, semi-double, loosely built blooms of this peony, borne on strong upright stems of medium height and of a beautiful lilac rose color, shading lighter, have a charm that is indescribable. One of my favorites and one that is always sold out long before the season closes. Late mid-season.

**7.7 PHILOMELE (Calot 1861).....\$1.00**

A very striking peony in coloring and form. The outer guard petals are rather deep pink in color, the collar of very deep yellow, from which a crown gradually grows as the flower ages, of the same deep pink as the guards. It has good stems and makes a very prominent picture in the landscape. It blooms in mid-season. It approaches the anemone type.

**8.6 PRIMEVERE (Lemoine 1907).....\$2.50**

To my mind this is the very best of the near yellow peonies. There is no pure yellow peony among the herbaceous kinds, but there is one among the tree peonies. Primevere has creamy white guards with a center of yellow that fades to almost white unless protected from the direct rays of the sun. A late mid-season bloomer on stems that are rather spreading, but a most attractive flower.

**8.7 REINE HORTENSE (Calot 1857); also sold as  
PRESIDENT TAFT.....\$1.50**

A large pink peony, lighter than Sarah Bernhardt, with tall strong stems, blooming in late mid-season, with petals sometimes blotched red. It is one of the very best peonies grown and should find a place in every garden.

**8.8 RICHARD CARVEL (Brand 1913).....\$3.00**

Probably the very best early red peony for general use. It has nice stems of medium height and large flowers of splendid color. If you are looking for a good early red, this is your peony without doubt. You will not be disappointed in it.

**9.0 SARAH BERNHARDT (Lemoine 1906).....\$1.50**

One of the most popular peonies grown, and deservedly so. It has very large rose type blooms of medium pink which shade to a silvery border. They are borne on tall stems which are bending in habit. It is a very sure late bloomer, which is something we in Virginia have to be thankful for. You cannot grow a peony which will give you better satisfaction for a late bloomer.

**9.7 SOLANGE (Lemoine 1907) ..... \$3.00**

When we are looking for beauty of coloring, we naturally turn to Solange as embodying the acme of beauty in peonies. Its color is a dark creamy white, almost a yellow, with tints of yellow and brown. It is a very compactly built peony of full rose type with no stamens showing. It is a very late bloomer, which makes it a very uncertain bloomer with us in the South. However, it can usually be counted on to make good blooms about once in every two years. The roots of this variety are all very bad looking. Many growers claim they are diseased. Some claim to have them free of the constrictions, but it is doubtful. My plants are not free of them, but they grow well and bloom as well as any lates in this section.

**9.1 SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT (Dessert 1913) ..... \$6.00**

This is one of the most beautiful pink peonies grown. It is rather disappointing for the first two years after being planted. It makes very low growth and rather small stems, but when it gets ready to bloom it puts up very good stems of medium height which bear flowers of Bengal rose of large size and great beauty. Its color is rather variable, some blooms being darker than others. Its color has very little of the purple that sometimes mars the beauty of many pinks.

**9.8 THERESE (Dessert 1904) ..... \$3.00**

This is undoubtedly the very best pink peony ever produced. It has every characteristic of a perfect peony except that its fragrance is not of the strongest. It grows strong upright stems of medium height which bear early in the season the most beautiful rose type blooms, light lilac pink in color, shading to almost white in the center, and of the very largest size. It is a very prolific bloomer and usually blooms on small plants. You will surely get your money's worth when you buy Therese.

**9.4 TOURANGELLE (Dessert 1910) ..... \$3.00**

Another one of those very delicately tinted peonies which must be protected from the full rays of the sun to see them in their prime. It blooms late on very weak stems, but its blooms are so very beautiful that one can pass over its faults to have such glorious flowers. A new variety, Odile, just put out by Dessert and Doriat this year, is said to be a Tourangelle with strong stems. It will be planted in my garden this fall and be available when released by the Horticultural Board.

**9.3 WALTER FAXON (Richardson) ..... \$3.00**

The purest pink in any herbaceous peony is found in this peony. It shades to nearly white on the edges. It is a late bloomer on good medium height stems, and its blooms are not large but of good size. It is one of the most sought after peonies in this country and is an American introduction.

## THE GENERAL LIST

This list embraces the best of the old varieties and the very new ones which have not yet been tried long enough to justify their inclusion in the Peerless List.

8.8	ADDIELANCHEA (Brand). Very massive large late white. Does not always open well with us.....	\$10.00
8.5	ADOLPH ROUSSEAU. (See Peerless List.) Fine red, mid-season .....	1.25
8.7	ALBATRE or AVALANCHE. (See Peerless List.) Late mid-season white.....	.75
7.1	ALEXANDRIANA (Calot 1856). Large full rose mid-season flower of violet rose, shaded lighter.....	1.00
	ALICE HARDING. (See Peerless List.) Late cream White .....	75.00
8.8	ALSACE LORRAINE (Lemoine 1906). Creamy white flower resembling a water lily, blooming late mid-season. Very beautiful .....	2.00
8.6	A. P. SAUNDERS (Thurlow 1919). Late flesh white..	12.00
	ARGENTINE (Lemoine 1924). Very massive creamy white, late; fine. Has strong upright stems, and has bloomed very well for me.....	15.00
8.1	ASA GRAY (Crousse 1886). Light lavender pink with small dots on the petals of a darker lavender color. Mid-season .....	1.00
8.7	AUGUSTE DESSERT (Dessert 1920). Crimson carmine, tipped white. Late mid-season. The foliage turns red in August.....	7.50
7.8	AUGUSTIN D'HOUR (Calot 1867). Very large globular flower, blooming in mid-season. Tall strong grower .....	1.00
8.0	AVIATEUR REYMOND (Dessert 1915). Large cherry red. Mid-season.....	2.00
9.0	BARONESS SCHROEDER. (See Peerless List.) Late mid-season white.....	1.00
	BEAUMARCAIS (Lemoine 1922). Pink flushed mauve, tall, late.....	10.00
7.6	BELISAIRO (Lemoine 1901). Pale lilac, splashed with deeper lilac and red .....	1.50
8.6	BERTRADE (Lemoine 1909). Mid-season, massive ivory white. Strong grower.....	3.00
8.0	BOULE DE NEIGE (Calot 1867). Fine mid-season white, showing stamens.....	1.00
8.4	CANDEUR (Dessert 1920). Large silvery pink. Mid-season .....	4.00
7.1	CANDIDISSIMA (Calot 1856). Tall, very early white, with sulphur collar .....	.50
7.7	CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (Kelway). Dark violet crimson. Mid-season.....	.50

7.8	CHARLES McKELLIP (Brand 1907).	Ruby red. Mid-season	2.00
	CHARLOT (Dessert and Doriat 1924).	Silvery lilac, deepening to carmine in center. Very tall mid-season. Very fine	15.00
8.6	CHERRY HILL.	(See Peerless List.) Brilliant red, early; very tall	5.00
8.4	CHESTINE GOWDY (Brand 1913).	Cone-shaped flower with silvery pink guards and crown and creamy yellow collar. Mid-season	1.00
8.7	CLAIRE DUBOIS.	(See Peerless List.) Very large medium pink. Late	1.00
8.5	CLEMENCEAU (Dessert 1920).	Very large, carmine with silvery tints. Mid-season and very striking	5.00
9.1	CORNELIA SHAYLOR (Shaylor 1917).	Tall late light pink, fading white	12.00
8.1	COURONNE D'OR.	(See Peerless List.) Late white with golden stamens	.50
	DAPHNE (Earnshaw).	Very fine light pink; mid-season; very scarce	25.00
7.1	DELACHEI (Delache 1856).	Late mid-season; showy violet red	.50
7.6	DELICATISSIMA (Unknown).	Mid-season, pale lilac rose	.50
	DENISE (Lemoine 1924).	Very large soft flesh white, center crimson. Late mid-season. This looks as if it will be a winner	25.00
	DIRECTEUR URSAT (Dessert and Doriat 1925).	Fleshy pink. Mid-season	15.00
	DORIS (Shaylor).	Late pink	10.00
7.8	DUC DE WELLINGTON (Calot 1859).	(See Peerless List.) White sulphur collar	.50
8.1	DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS (Calot 1856).	(See Peerless List. White greenish tinge	.50
7.3	DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE (Kelway 1895).	Deep rose. Mid-season	.50
	DULCINEE (Lemoine 1925).	Flesh pink. Late	25.00
7.6	EDULIS SUPERBA (Lemon 1824).	(See Peerless List.) Dark pink. Early	.50
9.1	EDWIN C. SHAW (Thurlow 1919).	This is one of the most beautiful of the new peonies. It is a medium pink deeper in the center. Mid-season	20.00
	ELISA (Dessert 1922).	Very fine hydrangea pink. Mid-season	10.00
	EMCHEN (Goos & Koenemann).	Nice light pink. Mid-season	3.00
8.9	ENCHANTERESSE (Lemoine 1903).	Very beautiful white, but very late and so rarely opens well here	5.00
8.3	EUGENE VERDIER (Calot 1864).	Dwarf hydrangea pink. Very strong stems. Not to be confused with Eugenie Verdier, which is much better	1.50

8.6 EUGENIE VERDIER. (See Peerless List). Light pink. Late mid-season.....	1.00
8.2 EVANGELINE (Lemoine 1910). Late medium dark pink. Sure bloomer.....	2.00
8.5 EXQUISITE (Kelway 1912). Very large medium pink peony of great beauty. Graceful, bending stems.....	3.00
FAUSTINE (Lemoine 1925). Pale pink. Very late.....	25.00
8.4 FELIX CROUSSE (Crousse 1881). (See Peerless List.) Very fine red.....	.75
9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA (Miellez 1851). (See Peerless List.) Fine white .....	.50
9.2 FLORENCE MACBETH (Sass 1924). A very beautiful late peony, almost white, shading to pink in the center. If it proves a good bloomer in the South will be very valuable .....	25.00
8.9 FLOW'RET OF EDEN (Neely 1924). Very tall light pink, fading lighter; early mid-season bloomer; shows stamens .....	25.00
9.1 FRANCES WILLARD (Brand 1907). (See Peerless List.) Very fine, late, white.....	2.50
9.3 FRANKIE CURTIS (Vories 1924). The white Mons. Jules Elie. Mid-season .....	35.00
GALTEE MORE (Kelway). Mid-season. Bright rose..	.50
GENERAL GORGAS (Van Leeuwen 1924). Pale pink, fading white. Mid-season.....	10.00
GENEVIEVE (Lemoine 1925). Very late white, on bending stems .....	25.00
8.9 GEORGIANA SHAYLOR (Shaylor 1908). Dwarf, late mid-season, pale rose pink. One of the very best .....	3.00
8.2 GIGANTEA (Calot 1860). (See Peerless List.) Immense medium pink; early.....	1.00
8.6 GINETTE (Dessert 1915). Soft flesh pink. Mid-season	3.00
8.2 GISMONDA (Crousse 1895). Late flesh pink. Very fine this year .....	3.00
7.9 GLOIRE DE CHARLES GOMBAULT (Gombault 1866). Three shades of pink. Mid-season. Very tall weak stems.....	1.00
GLORIANA (Neeley 1925). Very tall, deep violaceous pink. Very fine. Late.....	50.00
GOLDEN DAWN (Gumm 1923). Mid-season; pink guards, yellow center.....	10.00
7.3 GOLDEN HARVEST (Rosefield 1900). (See Peerless List.) Fine pink and yellow.....	.50
9.2 GRACE LOOMIS (Saunders 1920). Beautiful late white; tall, bending stems.....	15.00
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE (Hollis 1907). Very tall, strong stems, hydrangea pink. Mid-season.....	3.00
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE (Hollis-Anderson). Medium height white, tinted pink. Mid-season. Very good .....	15.00

8.8	<b>HENRY AVERY</b> (Brand 1907). Light pink, mid-season, medium tall; good.	5.00
	<b>HENRI CORE</b> (Dessert and Doriat 1925). Flesh pink, late	15.00
5.7	<b>HUMEI</b> (Anderson 1805). The old watermelon pink peony; late mid-season.	.50
	<b>INSPECTEUR LAVERGNE</b> (Dessert and Doriat 1924). Early, very brilliant red, on order of Felix Crousse	15.00
8.3	<b>ISOLINE</b> (Lemoine 1916). One of the near yellows. Fine this year.	3.00
8.9	<b>JAMES BOYD</b> (Thurlow 1919). Late flesh pink.	10.00
8.7	<b>JAMES KELWAY</b> (Kelway 1900). (See Peerless List.) Very fine cream white	1.50
8.7	<b>JAMES R. MANN</b> (Thurlow 1920). Excellent deep rosy pink; late mid-season.	12.00
7.9	<b>JEANNE D'ARC</b> (Calot 1858). (See Peerless List.) Fine pink and yellow.	.50
8.3	<b>JEANNE GAUDICHAU</b> (Millet 1902). Light pink. Mid-season	2.00
9.2	<b>JEANNOT</b> (Dessert 1918). (See Peerless List.) Best late light pink.	10.00
	<b>JENNIE E. RICHARDSON</b> (Hollis). Light pink, fading white. Mid-season.	15.00
8.6	<b>JESSIE SHAYLOR</b> (Shaylor 1916). Deep cream. Mid-season	5.00
	<b>JOCELYN</b> (Lemoine 1923). Pale silvery pink. Mid-season	10.00
9.3	<b>JOHN M. GOOD</b> (Good & Welsh 1921). Opens light pink, fades pure white; very beautiful flower. Late mid-season	35.00
8.9	<b>JUBILEE</b> (Pleas 1908). (See Peerless List.) Beautiful white	2.00
8.6	<b>JUDGE BERRY</b> (Brand 1907). (See Peerless List.) Early pink.	5.00
8.8	<b>KARL ROSEFIELD</b> (Rosefield 1908). (See Peerless List.) Best red; late	1.50
	<b>KELWAY'S FALSE QUEEN</b> (Kelway). Dark pink deeper in center	.50
9.8	<b>KELWAY'S GLORIOUS</b> (Kelway 1909). (See Peerless List.) Best in the world. Glistening white, very fragrant. Late mid-season	10.00
8.8	<b>KELWAY'S QUEEN</b> (Kelway 1909). Very fine medium pink. Late mid-season	10.00
9.1	<b>LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF</b> (Kelway 1902). (See Peerless List.) One of the best and most beautiful light pink peonies. Early	2.00
	<b>LADY KATE</b> (Vories). Late medium pink; has bloomed well here	35.00
7.5	<b>LA FIANCÉE</b> (Lemoine 1908). The double white mid-season variety. Should not be confused with the single white of the same name.	2.00

9.0 LA FRANCE (Lemoine 1901). Late apple-blossom pink. Does not open well here.....	4.00
8.9 LA LORRAINE (Lemoine 1901). Very beautiful creamy white. This is one of Lemoine's peonies for which we have to wait until it reaches maturity for it to show its great beauty. Mid-season.....	6.00
8.4 LAMARTINE (Lemoine 1906). Late mid-season, carmine rose.....	3.00
8.3 LA ROSIERE (Crousse 1888). Beautiful mid-season white .....	1.00
8.1 LA TENDRESSE (Crousse 1896). Large white, early; fine .....	1.00
8.8 LAURA DESSERT (Dessert 1913). One of the three best near-yellow peonies. Some think it is the best. Rather better stems than Primevere, but more subject to disease and not as free a bloomer.....	5.00
7.7 L'ECLATANTE (Calot 1860). Good free red. Mid-season .....	.50
9.9 LE CYGNE (Lemoine 1907). (See Peerless List.) Highest rated white .....	6.00
LEONARD KELWAY (Kelway). Good tri-color, on order of Jeanne d'Arc.....	.50
9.0 LONGFELLOW (Brand 1907). (See Peerless List.) Fine red.....	3.00
7.8 LORD ROSEBURY (Kelway). Good red mid-season; showy .....	.50
6.9 LOUIS VAN HOUTTE (Calot 1867). Good red; free bloomer. Mid-season.....	.50
8.8 LOVELINESS (Hollis 1907). Late pink. Does not open well here.....	3.00
8.7 LUETTA PFEIFFER (Brand 1916). Very fine light pink. Early.....	5.00
9.0 MABEL L. FRANKLIN (Franklin 1920). Soft light pink; very fine this year. Mid-season.....	7.50
8.6 MADAME AUGUSTE DESSERT (Dessert 1899). Violet rose; early mid-season; shows many stamens,.....	2.00
8.1 MADAME CALOT (Miellez 1856). (See Peerless List.) Early light pink .....	.50
6.5 MADAME COSTE (Calot 1873). Guards hydrangea pink; collar cream white.....	.50
7.9 MADAME CROUSSE (Calot 1866). (See Peerless List.) Fine late white.....	.50
7.9 MADAME DE VERNEVILLE (Crousse 1885). (See Peerless List.) Fine early white.....	.50
7.9 MADAME DUCEL (Mechin 1880). (See Peerless List.) Like a pink chrysanthemum.....	1.00
MADAME EDOUARD DORIAT (Dessert & Doriat 1924). A very excellent late mid-season white which shows stamens. One of the very new.....	20.00
8.9 MADAME EMILE LEMOINE (Lemoine 1899). (See Peerless List.) Excellent white.....	1.50

✓ <b>MADAME ESCARY</b> (Lemoine 1923). Cup-shaped feathery white. Mid-season.....	10.00
<b>7.9 MADAME GEISSLER</b> (Crousse 1880). Very large deep violet rose. Mid-season.....	1.00
<b>9.4 MADAME JULES DESSERT</b> (Dessert 1909). (See Peerless List.) Tinted white.....	3.00
<b>MADELON</b> (Dessert 1922). A late silvery pink that is hard to open here.....	15.00
<b>8.1 MADEMOISELLE ROUSSEAU</b> (Crousse 1886). Milk white splashed carmine. Mid-season.....	1.00
<b>MAMAN MILLET</b> (Millet 1924). A very beautiful mid-season peony on the order of Lady Alexandra Duff. The guard petals are pale pink and it shades lighter towards the center. Shows stamens. Its only fault seems to be bending stems. On mature plants this will probably be remedied.....	35.00
<b>7.5 MARECHAL VAILLANT</b> (Calot 1867). A very large light red or deep pink peony of globular form. Late mid-season .....	1.00
<b>8.1 MARGUERITE GAUDICHAU</b> (Millet 1903). Hydrangea pink, fading lighter. Late mid-season.....	3.00
<b>8.4 MARGUERITE GERARD</b> (Crousse 1892). Very light pink. Mid-season.....	1.00
<b>8.9 MARIE CROUSSE</b> (Crousse 1892). A very beautiful light lilac rose peony blooming in late mid-season. This was very fine this year.....	2.00
<b>8.5 MARIE LEMOINE</b> (Calot 1864). (See Peerless List.) Late white.....	1.00
<b>9.1 MARTHA BULLOCH</b> (Brand 1907). A very large medium pink peony.....	10.00
<b>9.0 MARY WOODBURY SHAYLOR</b> (Shaylor 1916). Dwarf peaches and cream. Mid-season.....	6.00
<b>8.5 MAUD L. RICHARDSON</b> (Hollis 1916). Very tall lilac rose. Late.....	2.50
<b>8.2 MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM</b> (Pleas 1906). This is still a dream with me, for it has never flowered well in six years. Ivory white. Mid-season.....	1.00
<b>8.7 MIGNON</b> (Lemoine 1908). A peony with bad roots. Amber white. Has bloomed every year and well for me, though it has the reputation of being a very shy bloomer. Mid-season .....	3.00
<b>9.0 MILTON HILL</b> (Richardson 1891). A very beautiful peony where it can be flowered. Light lilac rose. Late. Have had blooms only occasionally.....	3.00
<b>MINNIE SHAYLOR</b> (Shaylor 1923). A very beautiful semi-double flesh pink. Mid-season. Rather dwarf upright grower. Very scarce.....	25.00
<b>7.8 MISS SALWAY</b> (Kelway 1889). Guards flesh white, collar creamy white. Mid-season .....	4.00
<b>7.8 MODESTE GUERIN</b> (Guerin 1845). Solferino red. Mid-season. Beautiful.....	1.00
<b>8.3 MONSIEUR DUPONT</b> (Calot 1872). Very fine late creamy white-splashed, crimson in the center.....	1.00

9.2 MONSIEUR JULES ELIE (Crousse 1888). (See Peer- List.) Globular pink.....	1.00
8.8 MONSIEUR MARTIN CAHUSAC (Dessert 1899). (See Peerless List.) Black red.....	2.50
7.5 MR. MANNING (Kelway). Good red. Mid-season.....	.50
9.6 MRS. A. M. BRAND (Brand 1925). A very late pure white peony which received a gold medal from the American Peony Society. On account of its lateness it has not always opened well for me.....	50.00
9.2 MRS. C. S. MINOT (Minot 1914). A dwarf late mid- season light pink with creamy white petals inter- spersed. Some stamens show.....	35.00
9.3 MRS. EDWARD HARDING (Shaylor 1918). (See Peerless List.) Beautiful white.....	12.50
MRS. JOHN M. KLEITSCH (Brand 1925). A very beautiful late lilac rose which has opened fairly well here .....	50.00
8.2 MRS. JOHN M. LEWIS (Lewis 1920). A mid-season red of oxblood shade which was fine this year.....	3.00
MYRTLE GENTRY (Brand 1925). Very beautiful light pink; late. Has opened very well here. Silver medal from the American Peony Society.....	50.00
NANCY DOLMAN (Vories 1924). A very large me- dium pink. Very tall and late mid-season. Was very fine with me this year.....	35.00
NANETTE (Dessert & Dorian 1924). A very early light pink which fades white. Medium height, very upright. On the order of Phyllis Kelway. This peony will be listed in the Peerless List in future....	15.00
NELL SHAYLOR (Shaylor 1920). A dwarf shell pink blooming in late mid-season. Stamens show at the center. This is a very fine variety and will be much sought after when better known.....	10.00
9.0 NINA SECOR (Secor 1922). Another of the late bloomers rated high, which fail in the South. Pure white .....	7.50
8.8 NYMPHOEA (Thurlow 1919). Light pink, fading white. Mid-season. Good.....	5.00
8.5 OCTAVIE DEMAY (Calot 1867). (See Peerless List.) Early light pink .....	1.00
✓ ODALISQUE (Lemoine 1922). White and cream. Mid-season .....	10.00
8.6 OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA. This is the old-fash- ioned early red which has been in cultivation for hundreds of years. Its color has never been equaled in any peony of the chinensis section. It is rather difficult to establish.....	1.00
8.5 OPAL (Pleas 1908). This is a light pink peony which blooms in mid-season. It is very beautiful when it comes at its best.....	2.00
8.2 PALLAS (Terry). This is a peony which if it were well known would be very popular with those who like semi-double flowers. It is very large, very upright	

grower, but rather dwarf. It is rather light rose pink, with stamens interspersed all through the flower. It is very scarce and hard to get.....	5.00
8.7 PARADISE (Hollis 1907). A very fine early lilac pink; dwarf.....	7.50
8.4 PASTEUR (Crousse 1896). A very tall, late, light pink peony which is very much like Jubilee in form and habit .....	2.00
PETERSON'S No. 2. A very large, late mid-season, dark lilac pink.....	1.00
9.2 PHILIPPE RIVOIRE (Riviere 1911). (See Peerless List.) Dark red.....	10.00
7.7 PHILOMEL (Calot 1861). (See Peerless List.) Red, yellow and pink.....	1.00
8.8 PHOEBE CAREY (Brand 1907). This was one of the most outstanding varieties of the year. It has a very large flower, tall, late, mid-season, of a soft rose pink .....	6.00
9.0 PHYLLIS KELWAY (Kelway 1908). (See Peerless List.) Light pink .....	10.00
POMPILIA (Earnshaw). ..This is one of the most beautiful peonies in my garden. It is a light pink on opening, which fades to creamy white. The petals are rather slender, with rounded ends which are very regularly placed. There is little of it in existence....	25.00
7.3 POMPONETTE (Dessert 1903). A late dwarf, very dark pink.....	1.00
7.7 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (Warnaar 1905). A showy red. Mid-season.....	.50
8.7 PRESIDENT TAFT (Calot 1857). See Reine Hortense, Peerless List.....	1.50
9.3 PRESIDENT WILSON (Thurlow 1918). One of Thurlow's best light pink peonies. Blooms in mid-season. Good in every way. Scarce.....	30.00
8.9 PRIDE OF ESSEX (Thurlow 1916). A light pink of fine form and appearance which blooms in mid-season .....	5.00
8.6 PRIMEVERE (Lemoine 1907). (See Peerless List.) Best near yellow .....	2.50
QUEEN VICTORIA. The correct name is WHITLEYII, and it was brought from China in 1808, I think. It is one of the three original varieties which are still cultivated. It has a place as a cut flower which is unique, for while it is not a flower of great beauty when fully open, yet its keeping qualities are unsurpassed, and when it is just opening it is very pretty. It has pale pink guards and white center....	.50
9.0 RAOUL DESSERT (Dessert 1910). This is a very variable peony, but always beautiful. Late mid-season. Old rose in color.....	5.00
REINE BARONET (Millet 1924). This is another of those very beautiful loose-built peonies like Phyllis Kelway. It is a much darker pink though. It should be a fine addition to any garden.....	25.00

8.7 REINE HORTENSE (Calot 1857). (See Peerless List.)	Fine light pink.....	1.50
8.8 RICHARD CARVEL (Brand 1913). (See Peerless List.)	Early red .....	3.00
9.1 ROSE SHAYLOR (Shaylor 1920).	Tall, mid-season, light pink .....	20.00
8.8 ROSETTE (Dessert 1918).	Early, loose rose type, silvery flesh .....	5.00
ROSINE (Lemoine).	Late deep lilac pink.....	10.00
9.0 SARAH BERNHARDT (Lemoine 1906). (See Peerless List.)	Late pink.....	1.50
8.6 SECRETARY FEWKES (Shaylor 1916).	Very light pink. Mid-season.....	5.00
8.5 SHAYLOR'S DREAM (Shaylor).	A dainty, loosely built white. Mid-season.....	15.00
8.7 SILVIA SAUNDERS (Saunders 1921).	Semi-double pink like a rose.....	25.00
SIR T. J. LIPTON (Kelway).	Tall, mid-season, red. Good .....	.50
9.7 SOLANGE (Lemoine 1907). (See Peerless List.)	Cream-shaded yellow .....	3.00
8.2 SOPS OF WINE (Secor 1922).	Very late red.....	3.00
SOUVENIR DE A. MILLET (Millet 1924).	A very brilliant red, early mid-season, opening like Karl Rosefield .....	25.00
6.4 SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION DE BORDEAUX (Dessert 1896).	Fair red.....	.50
7.6 SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE (Calot 1867).	Bright pink.....	1.00
9.1 SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT (Dessert 1913). (See Peerless List.)	Pink .....	6.00
8.5 STANDARD BEARER (Hollis 1905).	Early, upstanding pink.....	5.00
8.2 SUZETTE (Dessert 1911).	Semi-double Bengal rose. Late mid-season .....	2.00
9.8 THERESE (Dessert 1904). (See Peerless List.)	Best light pink .....	3.00
9.0 THOMAS C. THURLOW (Thurlow 1919).	One of the most beautiful flowers in my garden. Salmon flesh, changing to white.....	25.00
9.4 TOURANGELLE (Dessert 1910). (See Peerless List.)	Very light pink .....	3.00
7.8 TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE (Calot 1865).	Medium dark pink, blooming in mid-season.....	.50
7.4 UMBELLATA ROSEA (Dessert 1895).	A very early pink and cream which is a good landscape variety....	.50
VENUS No. 1.	This is a very pretty semi-rose type medium pink, which is not the true Venus.....	.50
8.3 VENUS No. 2 (Kelway).	This is the true Kelway's Venus, and a very beautiful peony. Light pink mid-season. It was very fine this year. It is often sold under the name Marie Stuart. It has the fault of	

sometimes having mosaiced foliage, which does not seem to hurt it. There are many other peonies named Venus. I have seven or eight.....	1.00
<b>VICTORY CHATEAU THIERRY</b> (Brand 1925). Very large, early, clear pink. Rather dwarf.....	50.00
<b>8.2 VICTOIRE DE LA MARNE</b> (Dessert 1915). An immense mid-season amaranth red. Tall and vigorous..	3.00
<b>7.6 VIRGINIE</b> (Calot 1858). A beautiful mid-season pink with a cream tint.....	.50
<b>9.3 WALTER FAXON</b> (Richardson 1904). (See Peerless List.) Pure pink.....	3.00
<b>8.8 W. F. CHRISTMAN</b> (Franklin 1921). Flesh pink. Mid-season .....	6.00
<b>8.2 WIESBADEN</b> (Goos & Koenemann). White flesh and rose. Very good.....	3.00
<b>WILL McLELLAN</b> (Shaylor). A very good salmony pink peony. Mid-season .....	10.00
<b>8.8 WILTON LOCKWOOD</b> (Shaylor 1915). Fine tall rosy pink .....	8.00

## JAPANESE TYPE PEONIES

The Japanese type peonies, which are distinguished from the single type by having the stamens converted into more or less thick petaloïds or stamenoids, and having no pollen, are very popular now. As very little attention has formerly been paid to them, no attempt has been made to work up large stocks of them until very recently. As a consequence, they are very high, comparatively, in price and very scarce in supply. Some varieties it is almost impossible to get; and when we do get them they are often not true to name. All orders for these are accepted with the understanding that they will be furnished if I have them, or can get them. The most beautiful white is undoubtedly Isami Jishi, or Isani Gidui, as it is usually listed. The best pinks are Ama-no-sode, Tokio and Tomatebako. The first and last are very frequently furnished untrue to name. The best reds are Fuyajo, Some-ganoko, Kameno-kegoromo and Mikado.

<b>9.2 AMA-NO-SODE.</b> There are three different varieties or more listed under this name. The variety here listed is the best of the lot. It has very large light rose-pink guard petals which surround a center of light yellow petaloïds tinted rose. This center is much larger than the usual one. It is a very upright grower of medium height and has very distinctive foliage .....	\$15.00
<b>8.2 ATTRACTION</b> (Hollis 1906). A good lilac pink.....	2.00
<b>8.9 AUREOLIN</b> (Shaylor). This is one of the best landscape varieties as it has pale pink guards and a very brilliant yellow center .....	5.00
<b>CURRENT JAP.</b> This is the peony which Mrs. Edward Harding mentions in her book as being such a brilliant spot of color in the garden, and the name of which has been lost. It is a very fine bloom the color of ripe currants.....	25.00
<b>6.4 DISTINCTION</b> (Dessert 1895). Clear violet red.....	2.00

EDWARD VII (Kelway).	A very brilliant red.....	5.00
7.7 ESTHER (Terry).	Very good lilac rose.....	5.00
8.9 EXQUISITE (Jap 1912).	Very good white.....	5.00
FUJI-ZOME-GORONO.	Fine lilac pink.....	5.00
9.2 FUYAJO (Japan).	Very dark red. One of the best.....	10.00
HENRI POTIN (Dessert & Doria 1924).	A very fine medium pink.....	25.00
7.7 HO-GIOKU.	A good all white.....	3.00
INSTITUTEUR DORIA (Doria 1925).	Very fine raspberry red.....	25.00
9.3 ISAMI JISHI.	Usually listed as ISANI GIDUI (Japan). The most beautiful of the whites, golden center .....	15.00
8.5 KAMENO-KEGOROMO (Japan).	Tall, strong, showy red .....	3.00
KNIGHT OF THE THISTLE (Kelway).	Brilliant red..	7.50
KUKENU JISHI (Japan).	One of the most beautiful flesh pink .....	25.00
8.6 MIKADO (Japan).	The best of medium priced reds....	3.00
6.9 O-FUGI (Japan).	All white.....	2.00
8.7 PRINCESS DHULEEP SINGH (Kelway).	Deep pink..	3.00
9.0 SOME-GANOKO (Japan).	A very large red. Slow to establish .....	5.00
9.6 TOMATE-BAKO (Japan).	The very best of the pinks. Blooms very late. Guards carmine pink, petaloids yellow and long. This variety is very hard to get true to name and Tokio is very often substituted for it .....	25.00
8.9 TOKIO (Japan).	A very fine pink, one of the best.....	6.00
TORO-NO-MAKI (Japan).	Light pink, fading white; very good.....	10.00
7.9 YESO (Japan).	Flesh white. Good.....	3.00

### SINGLE TYPE PEONIES

The supply of singles is not large, due to the fact that these have only come into vogue in the last ten years. It is very hard to say which is the best white, as the whites are so very similar that it is impossible to tell many of them apart. Le Jour, Albi-flora, The Bride, White Japan are some of the best. White Swan is very late and valuable on that account. Pride of Langport is certainly the best pink. Nellie is a close second. The Moor is a fine red. Presto is very large and very showy. There are two new ones which sell rather high. Helen, a very early pink, and Vera, a very fine red, which will take their places at the top. Mischief is a pink that is very beautiful and very valuable on account of its lateness.

ALBIFLORA CARNEA (Japan).	A light pink variation of the original wild form. Very good.....	\$ 2.00
8.4 ALBIFLORA, THE BRIDE, or LA FIANCEE.	A very large white and one of the very best.....	1.50

8.3 BRIDESMAID or MARIE JACQUIN (Verdier).	This is a semi-double pure white peony as it ordinarily blooms, but on well-matured plants it often produces full double blooms of a beauty peculiarly its own. It is getting to be considered one of the most valuable and most beautiful of peonies.....	1.00
7.3 CAMILLE (Dessert 1908).	Late, dark rose.....	1.00
7.7 CARNOT (Dessert 1913).	Early red.....	2.00
CATHERINE PARRY.	A very fine pale pink. Very early .....	2.00
8.1 CLAIRETTE (Dessert 1905).	Excellent white.....	2.00
DEBORAH SAYLES (Shaylor).	Pink.....	3.00
DEFIANCE (Terry 1903).	Rich red.....	1.00
DOROTHY ALLISON (Shaylor).	Flesh pink.....	3.00
HELEN (Thurlow 1922).	A very early shell pink. Very fine.....	15.00
KATORI-NAHIKO (Millet 1924).	This peony with a very Japanese name was put on the market as a Japanese, but is a very beautiful single, rather late, and of a very striking pink.....	15.00
8.5 KELWAY'S WILD ROSE (Kelway).	White dotted pink, total effect lilac pink. Not large, but very pretty .....	2.50
8.6 LE JOUR (Shaylor).	Very fine white. Looks like a wild hibiscus .....	5.00
8.4 L'ETINCELANTE (Dessert 1905).	Very showy bright pink .....	3.00
7.7 LUCIENNE (Dessert 1908).	White flushed purple.....	2.00
8.5 MARGUERITE DESSERT (Dessert 1913).	White powdered carmine.....	5.00
MISCHIEF (Auten 1925).	A very fine soft pink that blooms late.....	5.00
8.6 NELLIE (Kelway).	A pink peony of much the same color as Pride of Langport. The center is much smaller, however, and it is not so tall a grower. It is very fine.....	3.00
OTHELLO (Dessert).	Fine deep rose pink.....	2.00
PRESTO (Auten 1925).	A very tall red peony which is very showy.....	5.00
8.9 PRIDE OF LANGPORT (Kelway 1909).	The best of the pinks. Tall, soft pink.....	5.00
RABELAIS (Dessert 1924).	Very pretty pink.....	15.00
SHIRLEY WALKER (Shaylor).	Light pink, fading white. Very good.....	3.00
7.8 THE MOOR (Barr).	Showy dark red.....	2.00
VENISE (Dessert).	Good medium pink.....	2.00
WHITE JAPAN.	Very good white.....	2.00
8.5 WHITE SWAN (Pleas 1913).	A very late white. Stems rather crooked .....	3.00

## PEONIES FOR THE FUTURE

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I have growing in my garden, or to be planted this fall, many of the very new peonies of all kinds and types. Many of these will probably be very fine, and others only mediocre. Many were in bloom this year and were admired by those who came to my gardens. Among these there is one called ODILE, a new one originated by Dessert and put out by Doriat. This is said to be a TOURANGELLE with a strong stem. If so, it will be a very great acquisition. There is a new one called JAMES WILLIAM KELWAY, which is very distinct from the fine white JAMES KELWAY now so universally planted. The new one is a very loosely built rose-colored peony, which shows stamens, and it looks as if it would be a very fine one. There is also MRS. JAMES KELWAY, which is said to be the largest white in existence. If so, it must be immense. It has not yet bloomed for me. There are the new Lemoine varieties ALESIA, ELIANE and GILBERTE; the new Dessert and Doriat sorts, CHABANNES LA PALICE, AVIATEUR LINDBERGH, ELISE RENAULT, MADAME CLAUDE TAIN, MADAME EMILE DEBATENE, LOUIS BARTHELOT, DENIS DEBATENE, dozens of new singles such as VERDUN, JEANNE ERNOULD, MADEMOISELLE LOUISE DELATTRE, MRS. HELEN ROOKER, MR. THIM, and others. There are scores of new Japanese, such as JOSEPH PLAGNE, JACQUES DORIAT, ANTWERPEN, HAKODATE, MR. G. F. HEMERIK, and many more. To those who are interested in the new things there will be much to see in the years to come.

### CONCLUSION

I hope this small catalogue will induce many to plant the most beautiful flower that grows, the easiest to succeed with, and the most economical. Get the best you can for your money, plant them the best you can, cultivate them the best you can, and you will truly believe, when the glorious flowers open for you, "that the heavens have opened and shown you a glimpse of the glories therein," and you will dream of them after they are gone and spend many happy hours in anticipation, meanwhile gaining in health and strength, and verily you will come to know the truth that—

"A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot,  
Rose plot, fringed pool, fern grot,  
The veriest school of peace: and yet the  
Fool contends that God is not—  
Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?  
Nay, but I have a sign,  
'Tis very sure God walks in mine."

Rapidan, Va., September 12, 1928.



# Garden Gossip

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